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JEWISH CEMETERIES, SYNAGOGUES, AND MASS GRAVES IN LITHUANIA



United States Commission for
the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad

2015



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We mourn the death of Dr. Alperavicius in March 2014.

Front cover picture: Kalvarija *Beit Midrash*

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Message from the Chair

One of the principal missions that United States law assigns the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad is to identify and report on cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings in Central and Eastern Europe associated with the cultural heritage of U.S. citizens, especially endangered sites.

The Congress and the President were prompted to establish the Commission because of the special problem faced by Jewish sites in the region. The populations that had once cared for the properties were annihilated during the Holocaust. The atheistic Communist Party dictatorships that succeeded the Nazis throughout most of the region were insensitive to American Jewish concerns about preservation of the sites. Properties were converted to other uses or encroached upon by development. Natural deterioration was not counteracted. Vandalism often went unchecked.

This report identifies and discusses Jewish cemeteries, synagogues, and mass gravesites in the Republic of Lithuania. I hope that the report will encourage preservation efforts and assist American Jews of Lithuanian descent to connect with the last remnants of their heritage in Lithuania.

The Commission is also required by U.S. law to seek assurances from the governments of the region regarding the protection and preservation of these cultural heritage properties. I am pleased to note that the governments of the United States and Lithuania entered into a Commission-negotiated agreement regarding the protection and preservation of certain cultural properties in 2002. The agreement covers the sites identified in this report.

Lesley Weiss
Chair

JEWISH CEMETERIES, SYNAGOGUES, AND MASS GRAVES IN LITHUANIA

A report on a survey for the U.S. Commission for the Preservation
of America's Heritage Abroad

I. Origin, Mission, and Development of the Survey

In Vilnius, Lithuania, on October 15th, 2002, then Commission Chairman Warren L. Miller and Lithuania's Minister of Culture, Roma Dovydeniene, signed an Agreement between the United States and Lithuania on the Protection and Preservation of Certain Cultural Properties. Article 5 of the Agreement provides that "properties of cultural heritage...that are of special significance shall be designated in the lists of items of cultural heritage. Such lists shall be publicly announced and communicated to competent federal, state, and local authorities."

In accordance with the Agreement and the U.S. law that established the Commission, the Commission initiated surveys in Lithuania to identify, inventory, and describe cultural heritage property of groups that, according to Article 4 of the Agreement, are "unable . . . to ensure adequate protection and preservation of" such sites.

In cooperation with the Jewish Communities of Lithuania, a survey of Jewish cemeteries and mass gravesites was conducted from 2001 through 2003. This is a report on the findings of that survey.

A survey related to Old Believer Christian sites was also conducted. The Commission published a report on the survey of Old Believer sites in 2006.

In the survey of Jewish sites, teams visited and described 399 Jewish cemeteries and Holocaust sites. Sometimes, a single site might be listed twice, such as a cemetery that also contains a Holocaust mass grave. Clusters of mass graves, however, are only counted once. Subsequently, information was also gathered about synagogues from various sources.

The survey collected data regarding the location, condition, and ownership, etc. of Jewish cemeteries and Holocaust sites in Lithuania to facilitate the Commission's efforts to encourage Lithuanian government and private efforts to protect and preserve the sites. Records of the Jewish Communities of Lithuania were used to identify the location of Jewish sites. A priority was placed on creating an inventory of sites that have been seriously abused or desecrated.

II. A Brief History of Jewish Settlement in Lithuania

Lithuania has a long history as a center of Jewish life and learning. Until the Holocaust, Jews had lived and flourished for centuries in the territory that comprises the present country. Jews trace their origins in Lithuania to the days of Grand Duke Gediminas, who founded the first Lithuanian state in the 14th century. By the late 15th century, there were already thriving Jewish communities.

The Jews of Lithuania had an influence on Jewish society in Poland and other countries that was greater than their numbers might suggest. From the 19th century until the Holocaust, Vilnius was one of the world's major Jewish centers; renowned as the

“Jerusalem of Lithuania.” The culture of Litvak Jewry can still be seen in Jewish traditions worldwide.

Lithuania’s Jews boasted a highly developed system of education and publishing based on two languages, Yiddish and Hebrew, and they also involved themselves in a broad range of international movements, from the esoteric and idealistic Esperanto movement to politically and religiously motivated Zionism. Among the many institutions in pre-war Lithuania were the Jewish Institute for Research (YIVO) and major centers of Orthodox religious thought and education, including world-renowned *yeshivot* (educational institutions for study of the Torah and other traditional texts central to Judaism) at Telšiai (Telz) and Slobodka (today Vilijampolė).

The great 18th-century sage, the Gaon of Vilna, mathematician Hermann Minkovski, world-famous violinist Joshua Heifetz, sculptors Mark Antokolski and Jacques Lipchitz, painter Isaac Levitan, novelist Abraham Mapu, and scores of other creative individuals were born and raised in this culturally fertile environment. An effort began in 2003 to place plaques at locations in Vilnius associated with the lives of many of these luminaries.

On the eve of the Holocaust, there were about 160,000 Jews in Lithuania. Another 60,000 Jews lived in the Vilnius area, which was part of Poland at the time. It was transferred to Lithuania after the Soviet conquest of eastern Poland in 1939. During the German occupation of Lithuania, which began in 1941, about 95% of these Jews were killed—a greater percentage than in any other community in Europe. Non-Jewish Lithuanians participated in the killings.

Although Lithuania was part of the post-World War II USSR, under Communism, Jews in Soviet Lithuania benefited from a slightly more relaxed atmosphere than in Soviet Russia. In Vilnius, certain limited expressions of Jewish culture were tolerated. Still, it was impossible to sustain a normal Jewish community in Lithuania until the late 1980s, when a strong national movement permitted the development of a Jewish cultural movement as well.

1. Jewish Life and Jewish Cultural Sites in Lithuania Today

Lithuania became independent in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. In the 1990s, it began to grapple with the facts of its history, particularly the periods of Nazi and Soviet occupation. Open discussion of events, practices, and issues was clouded by contemporary political meaning. It was clear, however, that failure to confront the past would lead to serious problems in the development of the new nation as a democracy that would be respected internationally. Recognizing this, President Valdas Adamkus signed a decree on September 7th, 1998 that established an International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania. In October 2000, a major conference was held in Vilnius on the topic of Holocaust-era looted assets. This meeting helped establish an ongoing effort to restore cultural assets.

Upon regaining its independence, Lithuania had dropped all restrictions on Jewish religious and cultural life. Today, there is a small, but vital, Jewish community in the country. It is mostly based in Vilnius, but there is a community of more than 400 members in Kaunas, with smaller Jewish communities in Druskininkai, Klaipėda (Memel), Panevėžys, Plungė, Šiauliai, Švenčionys, and Ukmergė. Many of these communities have fewer than two dozen members.

Chabad operates an active center in Vilnius. There have been serious conflicts between the Lithuanian Jewish Communities and Chabad, but, with the exception of the temporary closing of the main Choral synagogue in Vilnius from 2004, these disagreements have not affected religious or cultural sites within the country.

2. Jewish Tourism in Lithuania

The revival of Jewish life in Lithuania has also attracted the interest of Jews in other countries, many of whom trace their ancestry to Lithuania. Every year, more Jewish visitors travel to Lithuania to learn about their roots and to visit the graves of their ancestors or revered sages. Some have become involved in the protection and restoration of Jewish cemeteries.

Vilnius is the prime destination in Lithuania. Most national tourism efforts have focused on improving access to historic sites and providing better accommodations in proximity to sites. Local tour companies have developed cultural tour packages.

Jewish tourism can be divided into two main types—large group tours, including from Israel, and smaller “genealogy tourism” groups. Guides are essential because there is little information available for Jewish heritage travelers to facilitate travel on their own. There are few brochures or guidebooks, and (although this is changing) very little signage. Jewish sites at several regional centers, however, are being developed as tourist attractions and information centers. Recently, new online travel and genealogy resources can be found on the Internet.

Jewish and Holocaust-related sites in Vilnius and Kaunas are well known. Some are marked, and there are tours with knowledgeable private guides available. A guide to 100 Jewish sites in Vilnius has been published by the State Museum.

3. Jewish Museums

The Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum is the main Lithuanian center for research, collections, and exhibitions of Jewish history and culture in the country. The museum receives a small amount of financial support from the Lithuanian government. Although this is augmented by private contributions, the museum is chronically under-funded.

This is the third Jewish museum to operate in Vilnius over the past century. The first opened in 1913, when local intellectuals established a Society of Lovers of Jewish Antiquity and a museum. Most of its collection was destroyed during World War I. After

1919, the Society and the museum were revived, but the contents of the museum were nearly all destroyed during World War II.

The second Jewish museum was started after the Soviet liberation in 1944 by survivors of the Nazi occupation. They extracted damaged paintings, sculpture, books, letters of famous Jewish writers, the diary of Zionist movement founder Theodor Herzl, and other valuable documents out of cellars, attics, and pits. This museum had a very short life: Soviet authorities closed it in June 1949, and its collection was scattered among other Lithuanian museums and archives.

On October 1st, 1989, Lithuanian authorities permitted the opening of the third museum. Emanuelis Zingeris, a young academic, was the first Chairman. (Zingeris later became the first Jewish member of the Lithuanian parliament.)

The initiative for the museum came from the Lithuanian Cultural Foundation. Part of its current collection was obtained from the M.K. Čiurlionis art museum and other Lithuanian museums. The collection now consists of more than 4,000 artifacts, photographs, art pieces, documents, and books. Among these are ritual items salvaged from the Great Synagogue, which was dynamited by the Nazis and then demolished in 1957 by the Soviet regime. These include parts of the original ark and reader's desk. The museum also includes a section devoted to the destruction of Lithuanian Jewry.

The museum has been able to implement a substantial number of programs thanks to international foundations, such as the Claims Conference and the Anti-Defamation League in the U.S., smaller donors, and foreign embassies. The Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum has also established contacts with museums worldwide.

The museum displays its exhibitions in several sites. These include a small but powerful exhibition about the Holocaust in a building known as the Green House at Pamenkalnio Street 12; the graphic depiction is required viewing for many students and for military units. In addition, a Tolerance Center was opened in 2001 in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Nazis' Vilnius ghetto. It is located in what was a pre-war Jewish theatre. Much of the funding came from the French and German governments.

There are a few smaller museums with Jewish content in the country. The State Jewish Museum operates the Museum of Jacques Lipchitz (1897-1973) devoted to the world-famous sculptor in his native town of Druskininkai. There are also small exhibits on Jewish history in the town museums of Joniškis and in Kėdainiai. The former Winter Synagogue of Kėdainiai, administered by the Kėdainiai Regional Museum, houses a small display of Judaica in its women's gallery.

There have been plans for a small Jewish museum in Plungė, where the Jewish community has often organized exhibitions. There were about 100 items for the core of a permanent exhibition. There has also been discussion of a museum in Kalvarija, when the synagogue complex there is restored.

In Kaunas, the house where Japanese Consul Chiune Sugihara and his wife issued visas for Japan in 1941 to thousands of Jewish refugees who had fled to Kaunas from Poland has been turned into a small museum and study center. It is located at Vaizganto 30. Most of the refugees managed to eventually reach Shanghai, China.

4. Other Jewish Institutions

The Vilnius Yiddish Institute is the first Yiddish center of higher learning in post-Holocaust Eastern Europe. It has an active program of research and study of Yiddish language and culture. The Institute was founded by Jewish scholars from the United States and Israel working with Lithuanian academics. It is a part of Vilnius University.

III. Overview: Jewish Monuments in Lithuania

There is a considerable amount of literature on the Jewish history and culture of Lithuania, beginning with detailed studies carried out before World War II. This work has been continued in recent years with studies of the Holocaust and its effects upon Lithuanian Jewry. Until recently, however, the study did not include substantial research on Jewish art, architecture, and cemeteries.

In 1997, a photo exhibition was held regarding Lithuanian synagogues that drew attention to many of the surviving buildings. Studies by the Center for Jewish Art of Hebrew University in Jerusalem and by individual researchers generated considerable information on the state of Jewish sites in Lithuania, especially surviving wooden synagogues. This research came to fruition with the publication of the two-volume comprehensive, heavily documented and illustrated catalogue, *Synagogues in Lithuania*, published by the Vilnius Academy of Arts Press in 2010 and 2012.

Perhaps the best-known Jewish site in the country is that of the historic Shulhof, a now-destroyed complex of dozens of connected Jewish buildings around a central court, which once was a hub of Lithuanian Jewish life. The complex was partly destroyed by Germans in 1941. After the war, the Soviets demolished it completely. Foremost among the buildings was the Great City Synagogue, a one-story, Renaissance-Baroque stone synagogue built in 1630-33, which replaced the Old Synagogue, originally built in 1572. The Great Synagogue was surrounded by 20 smaller synagogues, the *beit midrash* (study house), the *mikveh* (ritual bath), the Community Building, the “Strashun” Rabbinical Library, and the *kloyz* (or “Small Synagogue”) built in 1800 and dedicated to the Gaon of Vilna (Rabbi Eliyahu of Vilna, 1720-1797).

Today, a statue of the Gaon on the site of his house commemorates this lost center. City officials erected the statue in 1997 to mark the 200th anniversary of his death. The Gaon was originally buried in the Šnipiškės Jewish Cemetery. The Sarunas Hotel and Sports Palace was built during the Soviet period over part of the cemetery. At that time, the remains of the Gaon and a few other people were moved to the new Jewish cemetery in the Šeškinė district, which is still in use by the community.

The site of the former Shulhof is in the heart of the former Jewish quarter of Vilnius, where Jews lived for centuries. The Nazis used the area as the location for two ghettos, both established on September 6th, 1941.

Today, plaques indicate the boundaries of the Small and Large Ghettos. The Small Ghetto (or Second) was located in the old medieval Jewish quarter and housed between 9,000 and 11,000 people. Most were taken to the Paneriai (Ponary) forest outside Vilnius and killed during the approximately six weeks of its existence as a killing center, from September 6th to October 21st, 1941. The Large Ghetto, in a neighboring area, contained more than 20,000 people, many of whom performed slave labor. It existed until September 23rd, 1943 when it was “liquidated,” and those Jews still imprisoned there were killed.

The beautiful Old Town of Kaunas has a large main square with cobbled streets and buildings ranging from the medieval period to the 1920s. The area includes several streets that were once part of the Jewish quarter. On some streets, buildings have been beautifully restored. At least one building still retains a trace of where a *mezuzah* (a piece of parchment, often contained in a decorative case, inscribed with a Jewish prayer from the Torah affixed to the front doorframe) was attached at its door, evidence that Jews once occupied the building.

The Ohel Yaakov Choral Synagogue of Kaunas, still in use by the Jewish community, dates from the early 1870s. A memorial to 1,600-1,800 children killed at the Ninth Fort is behind the synagogue. Three other synagogues also survive in the Old Town. One, at Zamenhofo 7 and 9 was restored in 2003-5 for use as a conference hall. (The structures of eight masonry synagogues survive in Kaunas as a whole.)

Throughout Lithuania, many Jewish cemeteries and massacre sites are well marked and now have monuments as a result of a collaborative effort of the Jewish Communities of Lithuania and national and local governments in the early 1990s. These monuments are recorded and described in Yosif Levinson’s work, *The Book of Sorrow* (Vilnius 1997) and in the *Lithuanian Holocaust Atlas*, by Milda Jakulytė-Vasil (Vilnius 2011). A small number of former synagogues have been adapted for other cultural use, or are presently being slowly restored for cultural purposes. In 2013, the Jewish Community of Lithuania was working with the municipalities of Pakruojis, Kaišiadorys, and Mažeikiai to preserve three wooden synagogues—those in Pakruojis, Žiežmariai, and Seda.

In November 2013, Faina Kukliansky, the Chair of the Jewish Community in Lithuania, reported to the Website jewish-heritage-europe.eu about progress protecting Lithuania’s wooden synagogues and study houses—14 altogether. All of these are fairly simple buildings that probably survived destruction due to their relatively nondescript appearance. Pakruojis synagogue, first built in 1801, is the oldest and most valuable. It suffered severe damage in a fire in 2009. In 2013, the Jewish Community secured 140,000 litas (€40,500) from the Lithuanian national budget and 30,000 litas (€8,700) from the Pakruojis district municipality for restoration work. Moreover, a long-term lease contract with Pakruojis district municipality was signed in 2010.

1. Synagogues and Study Houses

In Lithuania, Jews frequented community synagogues and study houses (singular: *beit midrash*, plural: *batei midrash*) as well as private prayer and study halls, known as *kloyzn* (singular: *kloyz*), often financed by a well-to-do patron or family. These latter were often founded in residential buildings, though sometimes purpose-built structures were also erected. It is estimated that before the war there were between 96 and 120 synagogues and prayer houses in Vilnius alone.

Almost 100 former synagogues and prayer or study houses can still be identified in some form, but very few are used for religious purposes. There are only two historic synagogue buildings in active use by Jewish communities in Lithuania today, one in Vilnius and one in Kaunas. The other identified Jewish buildings are almost all in poor condition, or have been adapted to new uses and extensively remodeled. In 2010 and 2012, as previously noted, the Vilnius Academy of Arts Press published a comprehensive catalogue of extant buildings that once served or still are in use as synagogues, study houses, and prayer halls throughout Lithuania. Although the inventory does not include many residential buildings in Vilnius that once also housed Jewish prayer halls, the catalogue provides extensive documentation and condition descriptions of more than 100 structures.

In Vilnius, the impressive Choral Synagogue (Pylimo 39) was built in 1903 by Progressive Jews. It survived the Holocaust because it is located outside the traditional Jewish district. The building, with its mix of Romanesque and Moorish detailing, is typical in size and design for its time. The façade is articulated with a big arch topped by a Decalogue (Ten Commandments tablets). There are galleries for women, a central *bimah* (the elevated area or platform in a synagogue where a person reads aloud from the Torah), an ornate projecting pulpit, and a large domed tabernacle through which one must pass in order to reach the ark. The synagogue has recently undergone extensive restoration and structural repair.

The Vilnius Jewish Community owns a second synagogue at 6 Geliu Street, which was for many years in danger of collapse. It was stabilized in 2014.

The Kaunas Choral Synagogue is located on E. Ozeskienės Street. The design was presented in 1872, and the building was erected shortly thereafter.

The small town of Trakai, which was the early, medieval capital of Lithuania, has had a large Karaite Jewish community. On one street, there are typical Karaite houses, a Karaite prayer house, or *kenesa*, and the small Karaite Ethnographic Museum. This museum and the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum are the only two official museums dedicated to minority culture in Lithuania. (There is also a Karaite *kenesa* in Vilnius.) In Alytus, there is an old, brick former synagogue located about one kilometer from the center of town, but only the shell remains. The Jewish community cannot afford to fix the building and the city does not know what to do with it, although it is noted as a site in local tourism information.

Synagogues in Kėdainiai have been restored for local cultural use, and those in Joniškis are slowly being restored for use as museums. In each of these towns, as well as in Kalvarija (see below), there still survive two nearly-adjacent masonry synagogues, the principal remaining elements of what were once thriving complexes of religious and community buildings. The project at Joniškis received early funding from the New York-based World Monuments Fund but was hampered when part of one of the synagogues collapsed in 2007. The damage was repaired and the building has now been restored for cultural use. The synagogue in Marijampolė has also been restored and is used today as a teacher training center.

Several other masonry synagogues survive. They mostly date from the 19th century and are used for new purposes. Few of the surviving synagogues retain any Jewish identity or any modern signs or markings to indicate their previous use. One exception is the former synagogue in Žemaičių Naumiestis (Neishtot-Tavrig) to which a plaque is affixed that reads: “Here until June 22, 1941 was the synagogue which was led by the world famous Rabbi M. Lesinas.” In 2013, however, there was public discussion about the possible demolition of this ruin. In recent years, a small number of commemorative or historical plaques have also been affixed to other former synagogues or prayer halls, including those in Panevėžys and Pušalotas. In Vilnius, there is a memorial plaque on the building at 6 Gaono Street which housed the Fish-Mongers’ – Stitchers’ *Kloyz* and is now the Embassy of the Republic of Austria. Another plaque is affixed on the Feigelson’s building at 3 Aušros Vartų Street.

A complex of three buildings survives in Kalvarija, a small locality near the border with Poland, 150 kilometers west of Vilnius. There is a synagogue and a large *beit midrash*, with a former Talmud Torah school situated between the two. Ownership was transferred to the Jewish Communities of Lithuania in 1993, and the buildings have been undergoing fitful restoration since 2001. The site has attracted the attention of national cultural heritage preservation authorities and international donors. An agreement between the Jewish Communities of Lithuania and the local municipal council provides for alternative use of the buildings. Kalvarija has no Jewish community. The city obtained funds from the Ebelin and Gerdt Buceri ZEIT Fund (Germany), which were matched by a subsidy from the Lithuanian Department of Cultural Heritage Preservation. A total of \$300,000 was provided for the project which has resulted in the partial restoration of the *beit midrash* and some consolidation of synagogue ruin.

The remains of about 15 wooden synagogues or study houses can be identified in Lithuania (see Table I). These are among the last of a type that was once common throughout much of the area that is now northern Poland, as well as parts of Ukraine and Belarus, in addition to present day Lithuania. Many wooden synagogues were destroyed in World War I, and most of the rest were destroyed during World War II, when the Nazis pillaged and burned synagogues. All but one of the Lithuanian wooden synagogues represents a late phase in the development of the type, and all are fairly simple examples of the form. Only a few retain any trace of religious decoration. Preservation has been widely advocated in recent years.

Most are in dilapidated condition and many are empty. Others are used as storerooms or barns. Several have been threatened with demolition, as in the case of the former synagogue of Rozalimas, where there was a plan to re-use the wood as building material. The oldest are in Pakruojis, Tirksliai, Žiežmariai, and Seda.

Pakruojis was built in 1801 and is historically and architecturally the most distinctive. Restoration plans have been discussed for several years. It has not been used as a synagogue since before World War II. Afterwards, it was used as a school gymnasium and a movie theatre before being abandoned in the 1980s. Documentation of its appearance as a synagogue survives.

The majority of the remaining wooden synagogues and study houses, such as those at Alanta, Joniškėlis, Rozalimas, and Telšiai, date to the 19th century, and are similar in shape and construction to ordinary houses of the time. They barely stand out among the surrounding buildings. The wooden synagogue (*kloyz*) of Plungė was built in the 1930s and that of Kaltinėnai in 1938.

The Center for Jewish Art at Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been at the forefront of efforts to document the buildings and plan preservation. Still, because the cost could run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars for each building, the future of the buildings remains uncertain.

In 2013, Lithuanian Jewish Communities Chair Faina Kukliansky reported that the Jewish community had to initiate the urgent dismantling of the wooden synagogue in Seda, which was partly ruined and in dangerous condition, with a high risk of collapse. Intact parts of the synagogue building were placed in storage, to be used to rebuild the synagogue at a future date.

Table I: Select Surviving and Former Synagogue Buildings
(Most of these structures are either ruins or have been substantially changed)

City	Construction Date	Type
Alanta	Late 1800s	Wooden
Alsėdžiai (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1932-34	Wooden
Alytus	1911	Masonry (brick)
Anykščiai (Šaltupio St.)	1920s?	Masonry (brick)
Anykščiai (Shoemaker's)	1922	Masonry (brick)
Balbieriškis (new <i>beit midrash</i>)	1939	Masonry (brick)
Biržai (Great Synagogue)	unknown	Masonry (brick)
Biržai (Hasidic synagogue)	1938	Masonry
Čekiškė (synagogue)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Daugai (Vytauto St. Synagogue)	1927	Masonry
Eišiškės (Great Synagogue)	Late 1700s	Masonry
Jonava (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	Mid-1800s	Masonry
Jonava (Peddlers <i>Kloyz</i>)	unknown	Masonry
Joniškėlis (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Late 1800s	Wooden
Joniškis (White Synagogue)	1864-65	Masonry (brick)
Joniškis (Red Synagogue)	1911	Masonry (brick)
Kaltinėnai	1938	Wooden
Kalvarija (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1865	Masonry (brick)
Kalvarija (Great Synagogue)	1795-1803	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (Choral Synagogue)	1870s	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (Hasidic <i>kloyz</i>)	1880	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (new <i>beit midrash</i>)	1860-62	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (Neviazher <i>Kloyz</i>)	1851	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (Butchers' Synagogue)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (Vaisių St. Synagogue)	Ca. 1900	Masonry (brick)
Kaunas (new Šančiai synagogue)	1929	Masonry (brick)
Kėdainiai (Great Synagogue)	1784-1807	Masonry (brick)
Kėdainiai (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1857	Masonry (brick)
Kėdainiai (Great <i>Kloyz</i>)	Late 1870s	Masonry (brick)
Klaipėda (Cemetery Chapel)	Early 1900s	Masonry
Krekenava (Vytauto St. Synagogue)	First half 19 th century	Masonry (brick)
Krekenava (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1880-83	Masonry (brick)
Kupiškis (Great Synagogue)	1700s	Masonry
Kupiškis (Hasidic <i>beit midrash</i>)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Kurkliai	1936	Wooden

City	Construction Date	Type
Laukuva (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1928	Wooden
Lazdijai (synagogue)	1830s (possibly)	Masonry (brick)
Linkuva (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1890	Masonry (brick)
Lygumai (Upės St. Synagogue)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Marijampolė (Great Synagogue)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Marijampolė (<i>beit midrash</i>)	After 1889	Masonry (brick)
Marijampolė (Hakhnasat Orhim Synagogue)	1899	Masonry
Merkinė (Seinų St. <i>Kloyz</i>)	Early 1900s	Masonry (brick)
Pakruojis	1801	Wooden
Panevėžys (Torah Society Synagogue)	1910	Masonry (brick)
Pasvalys (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1922	Masonry (brick)
Plungė (<i>kloyz</i>)	After 1931	Wooden
Prienai (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1903	Masonry (brick)
Pušalotas (Taikos St. Synagogue)	1913	Masonry (brick)
Raguva (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1861-64	Masonry
Ramygala (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Ca. 1900	Masonry (brick)
Rietavas (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Ca. 1900	Masonry (brick)
Rozalimas (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Late 1800s	Wooden
Salantai (Antano Salio St. Synagogue)	1926	Masonry (brick)
Seda (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1886	Wooden (dismantled)
Simnas (Laisvės St. Synagogue)	1905	Masonry (brick)
Skaudvilė (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Šēta (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1893	Masonry (brick)
Šiauliai (Trakų St. Synagogue)	Ca. 1800	Masonry
Šiauliai (Frenkel's Factory Synagogue)	1914	Masonry (brick)
Šilalė (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1910-1914	Masonry (brick)
Širvintos (Vilniaus St. Synagogue)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Švėkšna (Liepų Alley Synagogue)	1928	Masonry (brick)
Telšiai	1873	Wooden
Telšiai (Soldiers' <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1866	Masonry (brick)
Telšiai (Tailors' <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	unknown	Wooden
Telšiai (Telz Yeshiva)	1908	Masonry (brick)
Telšiai (Yeshiva Mechina)	1933-34	Masonry
Tirkšliai (synagogue)	1800s	Wooden

City	Construction Date	Type
Troškūnai (synagogue)	unknown	Wooden
Ukmergė (Great Synagogue, Vienuolyno St.)	1700s and after	Masonry
Ukmergė (Korah Kloyz)	1889	Masonry (brick)
Utena (Great Synagogue)	1862 and after	Masonry (brick)
Utena (Ežero Street Kloyz)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Vabalginkas (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Vabalginkas (Shamashim Kloyz)	Late 1800s	Masonry (brick)
Veisiejai (<i>beit midrash</i>)	1927	Wooden
Vilnius (Choral Synagogue)	1902-03	Masonry
Vilnius (Zavl's Kloyz)	1817 and after	Masonry (brick)
Vilnius (Epstein's Kloyz)	1915	Masonry (brick)
Vilnius (Pundik's Kloyz)	1882	Masonry (brick)
Vilnius (<i>beit midrash</i> at the Green Bridge)	1860	Masonry
Vilnius (Almshouse Kloyz)	1880s and after	Masonry
Vilnius (Zarech'e Synagogue)	1841 and after	Masonry
Vilnius (Khurgin's Kloyz)	1925	Masonry (brick)
Vištytis (Kalno St. Synagogue)	Mid-1800s	Masonry (brick)
Zarasai (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1800s	Masonry (brick)
Žagarė (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1800s	Masonry (brick)
Žagarė (Petro Avižonio St. Kloyz)	unknown	Masonry (brick)
Žagarė (Trumpoji Street <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1800s	Masonry (brick)
Žasliai (Great <i>Beit Midrash</i>)	1909	Masonry (brick)
Žasliai (Hasidic synagogue)	1908	Masonry (brick)
Žemaičių Naumiestis	1816	Masonry (brick)
Žemaičių Naumiestis (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Early 1900s	Wooden
Žiežmariai (<i>beit midrash</i>)	Mid-1800s	Wooden



Kalvarija Old Synagogue



Kaunas Choral Synagogue



Kurkliai synagogue



Marijampolė synagogue



Vilnius Great Synagogue (destroyed)



Kindergarten built on the site of the destroyed Great Synagogue



Pakruojis synagogue (historic photo)



Pakruojis synagogue (taken prior to 2009 fire)

2. Jewish Cemeteries

As part of the survey, 197 Jewish cemeteries were identified and visited in 46 administrative districts. Only two of the cemeteries—in Vilnius and Kaunas—are still in active use for burials.

Few Jews live outside of Vilnius and Kaunas. Where there are no Jews, there is generally no regular cemetery care. Under Jewish law, a Jewish cemetery remains a cemetery as long as human remains are interred there. Human remains can only be removed for the most dire reasons, and then only under strict rabbinic supervision. Thus, even cemeteries where no headstones are visible remain sacred sites.

Despite efforts to clean and mark cemeteries by the Jewish Communities of Lithuania, especially during the 1990s, perhaps 90% could use restoration, including substantial work to repair or expand walls and fences, re-erect gravestones, and clean and repair stones that have been vandalized.

In 2010, Lithuanian volunteers created the MACEVA project as a non-profit, non-governmental institution aimed at preserving Jewish cemeteries. MACEVA works in cooperation with the Lithuanian Jewish Community, the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage Department, museums, local governments, and various non-governmental organizations.

MACEVA has created a virtual Jewish cemetery database, and has digitized gravestones; mostly those already protected in the programs of the 1990s. Still, so far only about 10 percent of Lithuanian cemeteries have been fully documented, and this documentation focuses on the visible surviving stones and their inscriptions.

MACEVA is not involved in investigating and mapping the original boundaries of cemeteries, but has become involved in cases where gravestones have been unearthed during construction on or adjacent to known cemetery sites.

Though MACEVA wishes to help protect and preserve the physical remains of Jewish cemeteries, at present it lacks the resources to do so. MACEVA survives on donations, with one full-time employee, and draws in an annual budget of approximately 30,000 Lt (€8,700). According to Sergey Kanovich, “We have to be realistic with our current means: The restoration of four to six cemeteries a year is the maximum we can achieve provided that our initiatives are welcomed by volunteers on the ground.”

a. Cemeteries in Vilnius and Kaunas

There are three Jewish cemeteries in Vilnius. Two have been heavily damaged and were built upon during the Soviet period. The third was founded in the 1940s and remains in use for burials.

The Old Jewish Cemetery in the Žirmūnai area near the Neris River, known as the Šnipiškės Cemetery, is located in proximity to the Sarunas Hotel and Sports Palace. The

cemetery served as the city's main Jewish cemetery from about 1487 to 1830. In the 1950s, the gravestones were removed, and a stadium built on part of the site. A marker erected in 1993 explains that the location is a cemetery destroyed during the Soviet period. The extent of the original cemetery grounds is not demarcated.

After a building was constructed adjacent to the cemetery and plans were revealed for construction in the cemetery, the Commission pressed the Government of Lithuania to prohibit further construction in Šnipiškės Cemetery. On October 2, 2008, the United States Senate passed a resolution that commended the Commission's work and said in part: "the Government of Lithuania has allowed construction to take place at the Jewish cemetery...that desecration...is an affront to the international Jewish community, the people of the United States, and everyone who values religious freedom and ethnic diversity around the world." The U.S. House of Representatives had passed a similar resolution on November 13, 2007. In August 2009, the Government of Lithuania reached an agreement with Jewish organizations on the boundaries of the cemetery and agreed to give it protected status; however, part of the agreement was that buildings already on the site would not be demolished.

The large cemetery on Olandų, known as the Užupis Cemetery, was also totally desecrated in the 1960s during the Soviet period. All of the headstones were moved, a large road (Dalildžių) was cut through the middle of the hillside site, and a new (non-Jewish) funeral hall was erected. The cemetery was established in 1830 by the Vilnius Jewish Community funeral brotherhood after burials ceased at the Šnipiškės Cemetery. The new burial place included a large mortuary in the center and tree-lined avenues. More than 70,000 people were buried at the site. Burials at the cemetery ended in 1948. The headstones were removed in 1964, and many were used as building material, notably for a stairway leading up to the city's trade union headquarters on Taurakalnis (Tauro Hill). A relatively small number of human remains were also reburied elsewhere. After Lithuania's independence was restored in 1991, the Jewish Communities of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Culture Fund arranged for the dismantling of the Taurakalnis steps and other structures built using the gravestones.

In 2000, members of the Jewish Museum staff began clearing part of the hillside closest to the main road and revealed the stumps of several dozen gravestones. Traces of the original masonry boundary wall were found further back in the cemetery. In 2002, the Jewish Community of Vilnius began restoring the original boundaries and clearing the site of later accretions. A memorial built of broken and dislocated gravestones, many having been used as stairs, was constructed in 2004 by the Commission and the Vilnius City Municipality Administration.

The only Jewish cemetery in Vilnius now in use is known as the Sudervė Street, or Šeškinė, Cemetery, for the Šeškinė district in which it is located. Inaugurated in the early 1940s next to a Catholic cemetery, it is where the remains of the Vilna Gaon, transferred from the Šnipiškės cemetery, rest today. (Some Jews are also buried in the municipal Karveliškių cemetery, in a suburb of Vilnius.)

There are five cemeteries in different districts of Kaunas—two (one without gravestones) in Vilijampolė (formerly Slobodka), and the others in the Žaliakalnis, Panemunė, and Aleksotas districts. The Aleksotas cemetery is the only active Jewish cemetery in Kaunas.

Conditions range from that of the Aleksotas cemetery, which is maintained and where perhaps 75% of the several thousand original gravestones are still *in situ*, to the old cemetery in Vilijampolė (Slobodka), which has had all of its gravestones removed or destroyed.

The Jewish community has been able to legally maintain the largest of these, the Old Jewish Cemetery on Radvilėnų plentas in the Žaliakalnis district, only since 1991. It was closed after World War II and from then until 1991, local residents of Kaunas took hundreds of stones for building material. Many brick tombs were dismantled. There has been considerable vandalism. Vegetation is also a problem. Thousands of stones, however, still remain in an area that covers about eight hectares. A number of notable figures were buried in this area. According to MACEVA, it is the largest Jewish cemetery remaining in Lithuania.

The Aleksotas cemetery is entered through a gate at the back of the Naleksta factory, from an area that formerly housed Soviet army units. The cemetery is adjacent to a barracks, across a railroad track, but is physically separated from the buildings by a fence. The cemetery has almost 2,000 burial plots. It is a State Protected Heritage site. The gravestones and markers are in generally good condition. There has been some minor vandalism, but relatively little defacement or damage to the gravestones. Names are inscribed in both Yiddish and Lithuanian. The newer stones often have photos of the deceased or the likeness carved into the stone. A memorial to the people who died in the Kaunas (Kovno) Ghetto during the Holocaust is at one end. Nearby are the century-old graves of a rabbi and his son.

According to Sergey Kanovich, MACEVA's founder, "The preservation process [of these cemeteries] is moving rather slowly, and any progress that is made is only due to the intervention of the State Heritage Department. Authorities are not only lacking funds; they mainly lack understanding that this is an issue of common heritage and history, something which they should be proud of."

b. Cemeteries Elsewhere in Lithuania

The situation that is common at many cemeteries throughout the country can be seen and understood at Kalvarija. On the one hand, one sees several dozen remaining upright gravestones fenced-in and in relatively good condition, with an *ohel* (a structure built over the grave of a rabbi) that was probably erected in the 1920s. The low fence around this area is for marking, not security, and there is a gate. Inside this enclosure, there is a stone monument identifying the site as an old Jewish cemetery. Other sections of the cemetery, however, are not included within the fenced area and have been cleared of gravestones or built over.

The surviving gravestones can be read. Most date from the late 19th century. The Hebrew inscriptions include names. The cemetery probably extended to the nearby brook and a nearby German Lutheran cemetery, also abandoned. Much of the land is now an open field, with a few pieces of Jewish gravestones jutting out from the ground.

At the time of the survey, several inhabited barracks-like buildings occupied a large part of the cemetery. A large, multi-hole latrine is situated near the buildings, just a few feet from the cemetery fence and within the cemetery's boundaries. The buildings apparently were erected in the 1990s—after the fence was constructed.

A summary of the conditions of the 197 Jewish cemeteries that this survey identified in modern Lithuania follows.

c. General Site Descriptions

Most Lithuanian Jewish cemeteries date from the 19th and 20th centuries, with nine having stones with legible dates from the 18th century.

The majority (128, or 65%) are located in or near towns of under 5,000 residents, with 46 (23%) of these located in the vicinity of towns with fewer than 1,000. Roughly half (96) are within towns, 16% (32) are in suburban areas, and the remaining third (63) are in rural areas.

Eighty percent (158) are in or near towns with no Jewish population, and only Vilnius and Kaunas, where nine cemeteries are located, have more than 100 Jewish residents. Most of the cemeteries (176, or 89%) are isolated from other cemeteries. Only the Jewish section of the Karveliškių Cemetery in Vilnius is part of a municipal cemetery. Thirteen Jewish cemeteries are near other cemeteries.

When the field survey for this report was conducted, the majority of Jewish cemeteries were marked, often in more than one language. Eighty percent were marked in Lithuanian and seventy-six percent were marked in Yiddish. Eleven were marked with signs in Hebrew and three were marked by Jewish symbols. Thirty-three (17%) were not marked.

Four cemeteries (Smeliu St. Cemetery in Alytus, a cemetery in the former market in Luokiai, a destroyed cemetery in Laukava, and the Jaunimas Hill Cemetery in Palanga) have had all of their gravestones removed and are unmarked. All four are located in towns with another Jewish cemetery, so the stones may have been moved to the newer Jewish cemetery in town.

d. Appearance and Condition

A significant number of cemeteries have had tombstones removed or relocated within the country. Twenty-five (13%) have had all of their tombstones removed. Thirty-eight (19%) have fewer than 40 tombstones; twelve of these have fewer than 20. Nine have

more than 500 gravestones. The Šeškinė cemetery in Vilnius and the Zalniakalnis cemetery in Kaunas have the most, each with 5,000 or more.

At the time of the survey, all but six of the cemeteries had stones that were toppled or broken. Fifty-three cemeteries had fewer than 25% of their stones damaged, 55 had 25-50% damaged, and 49 had 50-75% damaged. Six cemeteries (the Kauno Street Cemetery in Zarasai, the Jewish sections in the Saltoniskes and Karveliškių municipal cemeteries in Vilnius, the cemeteries in Vaskai and Ignalina, and the Zalniakalnis cemetery in Kaunas) have more than 75% of their stones toppled or broken.

In most cases where stones have been removed, the location of the stones is not known. In five cases, however, it is. Stones from the Šnipiškės, Uzupis, Saltoniskes, and Karveliškių cemeteries in Vilnius have been moved to other Jewish cemeteries, mostly to the Šeškinė cemetery. Stones removed from the Jewish cemetery in Švenčionys were used as building material for a stable.

Vegetation is a problem for most cemeteries. At the time of this survey, overgrown vegetation was damaging gravestones in eight cemeteries. These are Dauglaukis, Grinkiskis, Baisogala, Nemaksiai, Siaulenai, Seduva, Zeimelis, and Liubavas.

Drainage is a problem for a few cemeteries. The Daugai cemetery and the Utena cemetery in Siliniai Forest have seasonal problems with drainage. Four cemeteries have constant drainage problems. Of these, three—Zeimelis, Vandziogala, and Balsiaire—are surrounded by swampland, which prevents access and, in the case of the Zeimelis, contributes to a situation of severe degradation. In addition to being threatened by vegetation, the fourth cemetery, Baisogala, was partially underwater due to a dam, and stones were rapidly disappearing.

e. Gravestones and Memorial Markers

The majority of the stones remaining in these cemeteries are granite, but there are also gravestones made of slate, and occasionally of marble, limestone, sandstone, or iron. It is very likely that, in most cemeteries, many gravestones made of more valuable stone, especially marble, have been stolen. Most of the cemeteries (142, or 72%) have tombstones with traces of painting on their surfaces. Five (Vilkija, Šeškinė and Karveliškių in Vilnius, and Žaliakalnis and Aleksotas in Kaunas) have stones with portraits.

At the time of the survey, 13 cemeteries contained monuments in memory of Holocaust victims. These were Aleksotas, Žaliakalnis and the new and old Vilijampolė cemeteries in Kaunas, Šeškinė in Vilnius, Kretinga, Klaipėda, Daugai, Naumiestis, Upyna, Butrimonys, Kudirkos Naumiestis, and Kretinag. Four of these also contain mass graves. The Medziojoju Street cemetery in Alytus includes a marked mass grave. The Šeškinė cemetery in Vilnius has monuments to Jewish soldiers and *pogrom* victims. There are approximately 200 known Holocaust mass graves in Lithuania, all of them now marked.

f. Structures

The Šeškinė (Vilnius) and Aleksotas (Kaunas) cemeteries have pre-burial houses. The pre-burial house in Šeškinė contains a *tahara* (table). The Aleksotas cemetery also contains an *ohel*, as do the cemeteries in Kalvarija and Klaipėda. There is a well in the Jubarkas cemetery.

g. Current Use

The vast majority of the cemeteries (185, or 94%) are controlled by municipal governments. At the time of the survey, the national Jewish organization owned seven outside of Vilnius and Kaunas—Paberze, Nemecine, Maisogala, Vievis, Trakai, Rudiskes, and Aukstadvaris. Both cemeteries in Utena (one on the west side and one in the Siliniai Forest) were controlled by individuals and were in commercial zones.

Most cemeteries (171, or 87%) are neither used for new burials nor for other purposes. At the time of the survey, nine were recreation areas and five were occupied by residential buildings. Five cemeteries (the two Utena cemeteries, Smeliu St. in Alytus, Uzupis in Vilnius, and the old Vilijampolė cemetery in Kaunas) were used for commercial or industrial purposes. For instance, the Smeliu Street cemetery in Alytus was a storage area. The Utena cemetery in the Siliniai Forest was a garbage dump, as was the Liskava cemetery. The cemeteries in Seduva and Salantai were pastures.

Residential zones surround two-thirds of the cemeteries (131), while just over a quarter (53, or 27%) are surrounded by farmland. Fifteen are near commercial or industrial areas and three are near parks. Eighteen are surrounded by areas used for other purposes, for instance, the cemetery in Vievis is adjacent to a highway. A road crosses the cemetery in Dukstas. All of the gravestones there have been removed.

Although pre-World War II size information was not available for many of the cemeteries, records do show that boundaries of at least 31 are smaller today than before.

It is often difficult to ascertain original boundaries. Twelve of the 31 cemeteries (39%) were reduced in size due to roads, and another twelve were reduced because of commercial development. Six (19%) were reduced because of agriculture, and five (16%) because of housing (two of these also for schools). Two cemeteries were partly incorporated into parks.

Survey responses suggest that very few (four, or 2%) of the cemeteries are visited often. These are two cemeteries in Zarasai, Šeškinė (Vilnius), and the Kaunas Aleksota cemetery. At the time of the survey, 26 cemeteries were virtually unknown and never visited. In fact, only the survey responses for the Aleksotas cemetery in Kaunas and the Šeškinė cemetery in Vilnius (both cities with Jewish populations) indicated a local interest. At the time of the survey, very few tours visited the cemeteries. Those that did mostly visited the ones in Vilnius and Kaunas, although the Vilna Gaon Jewish Museum

and several private tourist agencies, guides and organizations, as well as genealogy groups, now arrange tours to other localities.

h. Cemetery Care and Restoration

By the time of the survey, the vast majority of cemeteries (154, or 78%) had been vandalized since World War II, and at least 26 since 1990. At least 26 cemeteries had been vandalized after being restored. At least 30 cemeteries, however, had been free of vandalism during the 10 years prior to the survey.

Most cemeteries had received some kind of maintenance, even if only the clearing of vegetation—150 (76%) have been at least occasionally cleared. Fallen gravestones had been re-erected in 66 cemeteries (34%). Stones were cleaned in 66 as well. Thirty-six had some repair to their walls. Thirteen had gravestones repaired.

Most of the restoration before the survey was carried out took place in the early 1990s. In most cases, work was done by municipal authorities. Occasionally, they were assisted by Lithuanian Jewish groups. Such groups had worked in 12 cemeteries by 2004. The Šeškinė cemetery in Vilnius has also received assistance from regional or national authorities and from Jewish individuals, from abroad as well as from Lithuania. Work in Molėtai and the two Utena cemeteries was carried out by individuals or groups of non-Jewish origin. The old Vilijampolė cemetery in Kaunas has been cared for by Lithuanian and non-Lithuanian Jewish groups.

Despite these efforts, few of the cemeteries at the time of the survey were receiving regular maintenance. Data indicated that only 11 received regular care, and only three of these had regular caretakers. Forty cemeteries (20%) received no care. The majority (132, or 67%) received only occasional clearing.

At the time of the survey, the three cemeteries with regular caretakers were Radviliskes, Šeškinė (Vilnius), and Aleksotas (Kaunas). The caretakers were paid at least in part by the government. In the case of Šeškinė, part of the payment was provided by a Jewish congregation.

i. Additional Information

At least 84 cemeteries appeared to be in serious need of care. Some of these had been extremely neglected when inspected during the survey. Despite efforts by the Jewish community, the MACEVA volunteer group and others, the situation is believed to remain about the same today.

Many cemeteries are very difficult to reach due to seasonal or constant vegetation. Though listed as a national cultural monument, the cemetery in Šiaulėnai, in the Radviliškis district, was so overgrown that it was impossible to determine the number of stones when visited for the survey. (Today, the cultural monument listing says it is

fenced, with a gate and marking sign, and has 248 gravestones). The cemetery in Liubavas, in the Marijampolė district, was vanishing from sight due to similar conditions.

Stones were also rapidly disappearing in the cemetery in Baisogala, which was partially underwater due to a dam. In Dauglaukis, a cemetery in a forest was only recently rediscovered. Its borders had still not been identified. It is believed to have been used for burials until before World War I, when Jews left the area. (Maceva has since documented four gravestones, only one of them legible enough to read the inscription. It was dated 1783.)

While the clearing of vegetation is perhaps the most pressing concern for many of these cemeteries, more and better signs and fences would also help to identify and protect some of the most threatened.

Many cemeteries have been fenced since the 1990s. Unfortunately, this work was done mainly to protect existing gravestones rather than to demarcate historic boundaries. Many cemeteries appear to be relatively well kept, but closer examination reveals that only a small portion of the original cemetery is within the enclosed area. Thus, many burials—often many hundreds—are unprotected.

3. Holocaust Sites in Lithuania

There are a great many Holocaust sites in Lithuania. These include deportation centers, ghettos, concentration camps, killing sites, and death camps. Many are not well known. Several, however, have been recognized and protected as national memorial sites. Foremost among these are Paneriai, where tens of thousands of Jews from Vilnius were killed, and the Ninth Fort, which was the death site of people who lived in Kaunas.

a. Paneriai

Paneriai (the Ponary Forest, ten kilometers from Vilnius ‘as the crow flies’ but further by road) was the site of the massacre of approximately 100,000 people, of whom 70,000 are believed to have been people of the Jewish faith. The site is now a memorial park. Since 1991, a new series of monuments has been erected, replacing wording that previously only noted the murder of “Soviet citizens.” There is a small museum run by the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum. Paths meander through woods leading to sites of pits to which victims were herded and executed. The pits were originally intended for oil cisterns. After the murders, Jews were brought to the sites to exhume and burn the bodies. Eighty Jews managed a dramatic escape during this process. Today, piles of ashes from the burned bodies are marked with stones. An annual ceremony is held every September 23rd.

b. Ninth Fort

Built as a Tsarist defensive bastion, the fort was used as a Lithuanian prison from 1924 to 1940. In 1940 and 1941, it was under KGB supervision, and it was from here that

prisoners were taken to Siberia. Then, from 1941 to 1944, the Germans transformed the site into a death camp, where at least 20,000 Jews from the Kaunas Ghetto were killed.

The fort was opened as a museum in 1959. In 1984, a new building was erected as a military museum and an imposing memorial was built. The primary site, however, is the fort, which is vast and eerie. It contains several small exhibits. These include exhibits on the dramatic escape of 64 prisoners in 1944, the rescue efforts of Chiune and Yukiki Sugihara, and the rescue of Jews by Lithuanians. There is also an exhibit on the Kaunas Ghetto.

Just beyond the fort are the killing fields, with an enormous monument. It is adjacent to a field where the ashes of the murdered were spread. The original 1984 monument made no reference to Jews. Now, there is a new stone monument with texts in Lithuanian, Hebrew, English, and Russian that make the Holocaust motivation clear.

c. Other Holocaust Sites

There are hundreds of other Holocaust sites in Lithuania, including more than 200 sites of mass execution and/or mass graves. Most often, killing sites and mass burial sites are in the same place. Often victims were made to dig their own graves. In some cases, people who were Jewish were executed in a cemetery and then buried there. Sometimes, the bodies of Holocaust victims were moved to the cemetery.

Beginning in 1988, with the Lithuanian National Revival, and continuing through the first years of independence, people of the Jewish faith began tending the mass-murder sites. In 1990, the Supreme Council of Lithuania passed a resolution entitled, “Tending to the graves and cemeteries of the victims of the Jewish genocide and preserving the Jewish heritage.” This led to active efforts of Lithuanian Jewish organizations to clean up death sites and mass burial sites, and to erect new monuments.

These monuments, which were erected throughout the 1990s, carry inscriptions in Lithuanian and Yiddish, and provide some information about the Holocaust. In 1998, Yosif Levinson, who was chairman of the Commission for Maintenance of Jewish Cemeteries and Sites of Massacre, and was actively involved in the promulgation of the Lithuanian Supreme Council resolution, published a book that includes information on all of the sites. Mr. Levinson served as an advisor to the Commission’s survey. Milda Jakulytė-Vasil published an updated “Lithuanian Holocaust Atlas” in 2011 that contains information on 227 mass grave sites of Jews killed in the Shoah.

This report lists all mass burial sites known as of 2004, organized by administrative district. (Table VI)



Pakruojis mass grave memorial



Eiseskes mass grave memorial



Ukmerge mass grave memorial



Vilnius Ghetto monument



Kaunas Jewish cemetery



Zezmariai Jewish cemetery



Valbaninkas Jewish cemetery



Rozalimas Jewish cemetery



Telsiai Jewish cemetery

Table II: Jewish Cemeteries by District and Local Population as of 2004

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Akmenė (AK)	Akmenė	1,000–5,000	0
	Klykuoliai	<1,000	0
	Papile	1,000–5,000	0
	Vegeriai	<1000	0
Alytus (AL)	Alytus (Medziotoju St.)	25,000–100,000	0
	Alytus (Smeliu St.)	25,000–100,000	0
	Butrimonys	1,000–5,000	0
	Daugai	1,000–5,000	0
	Miroslavas	<1000	0
	Nemunaitis	<1000	0
Anykščiai (AN)	Anykščiai	5,000–25,000	0
	Kovarskas	1,000–5,000	0
	Svedasai	1,000–5,000	0
	Troskunai	<1000	0
	Viesintai	1,000–5,000	0
Biržai (BI)	Biržai	5,000–25,000	0
	Vabalninkai	5,000–25,000	0
Druskininkai (DR)	Druskininkai	5,000–25,000	<10
	Leipalingis	1,000–5,000	0
	Ratnicia	1,000–5,000	0
Ignalina (IG)	Dukstas	<1000	0
	Ignalina	5,000–25,000	0
	Linkmenys	<1000	0
Jonava (JA)	Jonava [Januv, Jano]	25,000–100,000	<10
Joniškis (JS)	Joniškis	5,000–25,000	<10
	Kriukai	<1000	0
	Zagare (Pilkapiai)	1,000–5,000	<10
	Zagare (Ziuriai village)	1,000–5,000	<10
Jurbarkas (JU)	Smalininkai	<1000	0
	Veliuona	<1000	0
	Erzvilkas	<1000	0
	Jurbarkas	5,000–25,000	0
	Seredzius	<1000	0
Kaišiadorys (KY)	Kaišiadorys	5,000–25,000	<10
	Kruonis	1,000–5,000	0
	Zaslai	1,000–5,000	0
	Ziezmariai	1,000–5,000	0

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Kaunas (KA)	Babtai	1,000–5,000	0
	Cekiskes	1,000–5,000	0
	Garliava	1,000–5,000	0
	Kaunas (Aleksotas) in use [Kovno]	1,000– >100,000	0,000
	Kaunas (Panemunė, old) [Kovno]	1,000– >100,000	0,000
	Kaunas (Vilijampolė) [Kovno]	1,000– >100,000	0,000
	Kaunas (Vilijampolė, old) [Kovno]	1,000– >100,000	0,000
	Kaunas (Žaliakalnis) [Kovno]	1,000– >100,000	0,000
	Vandziogala	1,000–5,000	0
	Vilkija	1,000–5,000	0
Kėdainiai (KE)	Zapiskes	1,000–5,000	0
	Dotnuva	<1000	0
	Gelvonai	<1000	0
	Josvainiai	<1000	0
	Kėdainiai (Kanapinskis St.)	25,000–100,000	0
	Kėdainiai (Lakstingalos St.)	25,000–100,000	0
Kelmė (KM)	Musninkai	1,000–5,000	0
	Seta	<1000	0
	Kelmė	5,000–25,000	<10
	Kraziai	<1000	0
Klaipėda (KL)	Saukenai	<1000	0
	Uzvenciai	<1000	0
	Gargzdai	5,000–25,000	0
Kretinga (KR)	Klaipėda [Memlis]	>100,000	10-100
	Veivirzenai	1,000–5,000	0
	Darbenai	<1000	0
	Kretinga	5,000–25,000	0
	Salantai	1,000–5,000	0
Kupiškis (KP)	Kupiškis (Taikos St.) [Kupisek]	5,000–25,000	0
	Kupiškis (Uzkampio St.) [Kupisek]	5,000–25,000	0
	Skapiskis	<1000	0
	Subacius	1,000–5,000	0

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Lazdijai (LA)	Kapčiamiestis	<1000	0
	Lazdijai	5,000–25,000	0
	Rudamina	<1000	0
	Seirijai	1,000–5,000	0
	Veisejai	1,000–5,000	0
Marijampolė (MA)	Kalvarija	5,000–25,000	0
	Liubavas	1,000–5,000	0
	Liudvinavas	1,000–5,000	0
	Marijampolė (Sauliu St.)	25,000–100,000	<10
	Marijampolė (Vokieciu St.)	25,000–100,000	<10
Mažeikiai (MZ)	Laizuva	1,000–5,000	0
	Leckava	1,000–5,000	0
	Mažeikiai	25,000–100,000	0
	Pikeliai	<1000	0
	Seda	1,000–5,000	0
	Veiksniai	1,000–5,000	<10
	Zidikai	<1000	0
Molėtai (MO)	Molėtai [Maletai]	5,000–25,000	0
Pakruojis (PK)	Linksmuciai	<1000	0
	Lygumai	<1000	0
	Padubysis	<1000	0
	Pagulianka	<1000	0
	Pakruojis	5,000–25,000	0
	Pasvintinys	<1000	0
	Zeimelis	<1000	0
Palanga (PL)	Palanga (Jaunimas Hill)	5,000–25,000	<10
	Palanga (Naglis Hill)	5,000–25,000	<10
Panevėžys (PN)	Krekenava	1,000–5,000	0
	Naujamiestis	<1000	0
	Raguva	1,000–5,000	0
	Ramygalė	1,000–5,000	0
Pasvalys (PS)	Joniskelis	1,000–5,000	0
	Pasvalys	5,000–25,000	<10
	Pumpenai	1,000–5,000	0
	Pusalotas	1,000–5,000	0
	Vaskai	5,000–25,000	0
Plungė (PU)	Plungė [Plungėn]	5,000–25,000	<10
Prienai (PR)	Balbieriskis	1,000–5,000	0
	Prienai	5,000–25,000	0
	Stakliskės	1,000–5,000	0

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Radviliškis (RA)	Baisogala	1,000–5,000	0
	Grinkiskis	1,000–5,000	0
	Radviliškis	5,000–25,000	0
	Seduva	1,000–5,000	0
	Siaulenai	<1,000	0
Raseiniai (RS)	Ariogala	1,000–5,000	0
	Girkainis	1,000–5,000	0
	Nemaksiai	1,000–5,000	0
	Raseiniai (Muziejaus St.)	5,000–25,000	0
	Raseiniai (Vytauto St.)	5,000–25,000	0
	Siluva	1,000–5,000	<10
Rietavas (RI)	Vidukle	1,000–5,000	<10
	Rietavas	5,000–25,000	0
Rokiškis (RO)	Kamajai	<1000	0
	Obeliai	1,000–5,000	0
	Onuskis	1,000–5,000	0
	Pandėlis	<1000	0
	Rokiškis [Rakisek]	5,000–25,000	<10
	Suvainiskis	<1000	0
Šakiai (SA)	Kudirkos Naumiestis	1,000–5,000	0
	Šakiai	5,000–25,000	<10
	Sudargas	1,000–5,000	0
Šalčininkai (SN)	Deveniskes	1,000–5,000	0
	Gruzdžiai	1,000–5,000	0
Šiauliai (SI)	Kursenai	5,000–25,000	0
	Šiauliai	>100,000	10-100
	Balsiai	1,000–5,000	0
	Kvedarna	1,000–5,000	0
Šilalė (SL)	Laukuva (Ausros Street)	1,000–5,000	0
	Laukuva (destroyed)	1,000–5,000	0
	Šilalė	5,000–25,000	0
	Upyna	1,000–5,000	0
	Šilutė	5,000–25,000	0
	Sugintai	1,000–5,000	0
Šilutė (SU)	Sveksna	1,000–5,000	0
	Vainutas	1,000–5,000	0
	Zemaiciu Naumiestis	1,000–5,000	0
	Mosedis (island near)	1,000–5,000	0
	Skuodas	5,000–25,000	0
Skuodas (SK)	Ylakiai	1,000–5,000	0

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Švenčionys (SV)	Adutiskiai	1,000–5,000	0
	Pabrade	ND	ND
	Svencioneliai	5,000–25,000	<10
	Švenčionys	5,000–25,000	<10
Tauragė (TA)	Batakiai	<1000	<10
	Dauglaukis	<1000	0
	Gaure	<1000	0
	Skaudvile	1,000–5,000	0
	Tauragė	25,000–100,000	<10
Telšiai (TE)	Luokiai (former market)	1,000–5,000	0
	Luokiai (Zemaites St.)	1,000–5,000	0
	Telšiai	5,000–25,000	0
	Tryskiai	1,000–5,000	0
	Varniai	1,000–5,000	<10
Trakai (TR)	Aukstadvaris	5,000–25,000	0
	Rudiskes	1,000–5,000	0
	Trakai	5,000–25,000	0
	Vievis	1,000–5,000	0
Ukmergė (UK)	Ukmerge [AUkmerge , Vilkmerge]	25,000–100,000	<10
	Zelva	1,000–5,000	0
Utena (UT)	Kuktiskes	<1000	0
	Utena (west)	25,000–100,000	0
	Utena (Siliniai Forest)	25,000–100,000	0
	Uzpaliai	<1000	0
	Vyzuonos	<1000	0
Varėna (VA)	Liskava	1,000–5,000	0
	Merkine	1,000–5,000	0
	Valkininkai	<1000	0
	Varėna	5,000–25,000	<10
Vilkaviškis (VK)	Kybartai [Kybart]	1,000–5,000	0
	Pilviskiai [Pilvisak]	1,000–5,000	0
	Vilkaviškis [Vilkavisek]	5,000–25,000	0
	Virbalis [Virbal]	1,000–5,000	0
	Vistytis (old cemetery 1)	1,000–5,000	0
	Vistytis (old cemetery 2)	1,000–5,000	0

District (Abbreviation)	Municipality [Yiddish Name] (Location)	Estimated Population	
		General	Jewish
Vilnius (VI)	Karveliškių (Vilnius)	>100,000	100–0,000
	Laibiskes	<1000	0
	Maisiogala	5,000–25,000	0
	Nemencine	5,000–25,000	0
	Paberze	5,000–25,000	0
	Šeškine (Vilnius)	>100,000	100–0,000
	Šnipiškės (Vilnius)	>100,000	100–0,000
	Uzupis (Vilnius)	>100,000	1,000–0,000
Zarasai (ZA)	Antalieptės	<1000	0
	Dusetas	1,000–5,000	0
	Salakas	<1000	0
	Zarasai (Kauno St.)	5,000–25,000	<10
	Zarasai (peninsula in lake)	5,000–25,000	<10

Table III: Signage, Walls, and Gates at Cemeteries

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Adutiskiai	SV	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Akmenė	AK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Alytus (Medziotoju St.)	AL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Alytus (Smeliu St.)	AL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Antalieptes	ZA	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Anykščiai	AN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Ariogala	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Aukstadvaris	TR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Babtai	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Baisiogala	RA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Balbieriskis	PR	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Balsiai	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge, no hard fence, fence of vegetation	No gate
Batakiai	TA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Biržai	BI	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew; memorial stone	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Butrimonyš	AL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Cekiskes	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	No gate
Darbenai	KR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Other	Gate (no lock), no wall
Daugai	AL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge, or row of trees or bushes	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Dauglaukis	TA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Deveniskes	SN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Dotnuva	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Druskininkai	DR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Dukstas	IG	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Other	Gate (no lock), metal fence
Dusetas	ZA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Erzvilkas	JU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	No gate
Gargzdai	KL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Garliava	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Gaure	TA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	No gate
Gelvonai	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (does not lock)
Girkainis	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Grinkiskis	RA	Lithuanian	Yes	Broken fence	No gate
Gruzdziai	SI	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge, or row of trees or bushes	No gate
Ignalina	IG	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosures	No gate
Jonava	JA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Joniskelis	PS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes		
Joniškis	JS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosures	No gate
Josvainiai	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Jurbarkas	JU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Kaišiadorys	KY	Lithuanian	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Kalvarija	MA	Lithuanian and Yiddish; memorial stone	Yes	Continuous fence (wood)	Gate (does not lock)
Kamajai	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Columns	No gate
Kapčiamiestis	LA	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kaunas (Aleksotas Cemetery)	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kaunas (Panemunė, old)	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Kaunas (Vilijampolė)	KA	None	NA	No gate masonry wall	Gate (locks)
Kaunas (Vilijampolė, old)	KA	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kaunas (Žaliakalnis)	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Fence	Gate
Kėdainiai (Kanapinskis St.)	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (locks)
Kėdainiai (Lakstingalos St.)	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kelmė	KM	Lithuanian	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (does not lock)
Klaipėda	KL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Klykuoliai	AK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge	Gate (does not lock)
Kovarskas	AN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge	No gate
Kraziai	KM	Jewish symbols	NA	No enclosure	Gate (does not lock)
Krekenava	PN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Kretinga	KR	Memorial stone	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Kriukai	JS	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kruonis	KY	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Kudirkos Naumiestis	SA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Kuktiskes	UT	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kupiškis (Taikos St.)	KP	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Kupiškis (Uzkampio St.)	KP	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Kursenai	SI	Lithuanian	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Kvedarna	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Kybartai	VK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Laibiskes	VI	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Laizuva	MZ	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Laukuva (Ausros Street)	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Laukuva (destroyed)	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Other	Gate (no lock), metal fence
Lazdijai	LA	None	NA	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Leckava	MZ	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Leipalingis	DR	None	NA	No wall	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Linkmenys	IG	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Linksmuciai	PK	None	NA	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (locks)
Liskava	VA	Lithuanian	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Liubavas	MA	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Liudvinavas	MA			No enclosure	No gate
Luokiai (former market)	TE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Luokiai (Zemaites St.)	TE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Lygumai	PK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Water	No gate
Maisiogala	VI	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Marijampolė (Sauliu St.)	MA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Marijampolė (Vokieciu St.)	MA	None	NA	Broken fence	No gate
Mažeikiai	MZ	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	No gate
Merkine	VA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Miroslavas	AL	Lithuanian	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Molėtai	MO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Mosedis (island near)	SK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Musninkai	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Naujamiestis	PN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (does not lock)
Nemaksiai	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (metal)	Gate (does not lock)
Nemencine	VI	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Nemunaitis	AL	None	Yes	No enclosure	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Obeliai	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Onuskis	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Paberze	VI	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Pabrade	SV	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Padubysis	PK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	No gate
Pagulianka	PK	None	NA	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (does not lock)
Pakruojis	PK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Palanga (Jaunimas Hill)	PL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Palanga (Naglis Hill)	PL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Pandelis	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Papile	AK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Pasvalys	PS	None	NA		
Pasvintinys	PK	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Pikeliai	MZ	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Pilviskiai	VK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Plungė	PU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Prienai	PR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Pumpenai	PS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Other	No gate
Pusalotas	PS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Radviliškis	RA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Raguva	PN	Memorial stone		No enclosure	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Ramygalė	PN	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Raseiniai (Muziejaus St.)	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes		
Raseiniai (Vytauto St.)	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Ratniciškiai	DR	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Rietavas	RI	None	NA	Broken fence	No gate
Rokiškis	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (locks)
Rudamina	LA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	No gate
Rudiskes	TR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Šakiai	SA	None	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Salakas	ZA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Salantai	KR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Saukenai	KM	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Seda	MZ	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge, or row of trees or bushes	No gate
Seduva	RA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Seirijai	LA	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Seredzius	JU	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Seta	KE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Siaulenai	RA	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (locks)
Šiauliai	SI	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Šilalė	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Šilutė	SU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Siluva	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Skapiskis	KP	None	NA	Continuous masonry wall	No gate
Skaudvile	TA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Skuodas	SK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Smalininkai	JU	Jewish symbols on gate or wall		Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Stakliskes	PR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Subacius	KP	Signage in Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Sudargas	SA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Sugintai	SU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No wall	No gate
Suvainiskis	RO	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Svedasai	AN	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Sveksna	SU	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Svencioneliai	SV	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Švenčionys	SV	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No wall	Gate, (no lock)
Tauragė	TA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Telšiai	TE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Trakai	TR	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Troskunai	AN	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew	Yes	No enclosure	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Tryskiai	TE	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Ukmergė	UK	Lithuanian	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Upyna	SL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Utena (Siliniai Forest)	UT	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge	No gate
Utena (west)	UT	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Uzpaliai	UT	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Uzvenciai	KM	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Vabalginkai	BI	Jewish symbols		No enclosure	Gate (does not lock)
Vainutas	SU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No wall	No gate
Valkininkai	VA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Vandziogala	KA	None	NA	Continuous masonry wall	No gate
Varėna	VA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Varniai	TE	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Vaskai	PS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge, or row of trees or bushes	No gate
Vegeriai	AK	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Veiksniai	MZ	Lithuanian	Yes	Continuous fence	No gate
Veisejai	LA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Veivirzenai	KL	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Veliuona	JU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	No gate
Viduklė	RS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Viesintai	AN	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Vievis	TR	None	NA	Broken fence	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Vilkaviškis	VK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge	No gate
Vilkija	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Hedge or row of trees or bushes	No gate
Vilnius (Karveliškių)	VI	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Vilnius (Saltoniskės)	VI	None	NA	No enclosure	No gate
Vilnius (Šnipiškės)	VI	Lithuanian, Yiddish		No enclosure	No gate
Vilnius (Uzupis)	VI	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Virbalis	VK	None	NA	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Vistytis (old cemetery 1)	VK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	(No gate)
Vistytis (old cemetery 2)	VK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	(No gate)
Vyžuonos	UT	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence	Gate (does not lock)
Ylakiai	SK	None	NA	Continuous masonry wall	Gate (does not lock)
Zagare (Pilkapių)	JS	Lithuanian, Yiddish, Hebrew; memorial stone	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Zagare (Ziuriai village)	JS	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Metal fence	Gate (no lock)
Zapiskes	KA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wood)	Gate (does not lock)
Zarasai (Kauno St.)	ZA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	No enclosure	No gate
Zarasai (peninsula in lake)	ZA	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Zaslai	KY	None	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Zeimelis	PK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken fence (wire)	No gate

Municipality	District	Signage	Refers to Jewish People?	Cemetery Enclosure	Gating
Zelva	UK	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Zemaiciu Naumiestis	SU	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence	Gate (does not lock)
Zidikai	MZ	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Broken masonry wall	No gate
Ziezmariai	KY	Lithuanian, Yiddish	Yes	Continuous fence (wire)	Gate (does not lock)

Table IV: Area of Lithuanian Jewish Cemetery Sites and Condition of Stones, by Municipality

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Adutiskiai	SV		9,300	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Akmenė	AK		3,700	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Alytus (Medziotoju St.)	AL	5,400	5,400	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Alytus (Smeliu St.)	AL		24,000	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Antalieptės	ZA		8,200	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Anykščiai	AN			20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Ariogala	RS		9,100	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Aukštadvaris	TR		5,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Babtai	KA		13,200	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Baisiogala	RA	10,000	2,700	20–100	0	20–100	<25%
Balbieriskis	PR			20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Balsiai	SL		19,000	1–20	1–20	1–40	0
Batakiai	TA		23,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Biržai	BI		6,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Butrimonyš	AL		4,000	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Cekiskes	KA		1,680	1–20	1–20	1–40	50–75%
Darbenai	KR			0	0	0	NA
Daugai	AL		2,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Dauglaukis	TA		10,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Deveniskės	SN		4,100	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Dotnuva	KE	3,200	3,200	500–5000	100–500	500–5500	50–75%
Druskininkai	DR	5,000		20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Dukstas	IG		5,100	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Dusetas	ZA	820	820	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Erzvilkas	JU		2,400	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Gargzdai	KL		16,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Garliava	KA		5,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Gaure	TA		7,900	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Gelvonai	KE		4,300	0		0	NA
Girkainis	RS		9,100	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Grinkiskis	RA	5,000	1,570	0	0	0	NA
Gruzdžiai	SI		2,000	0	0	0	NA
Ignalina	IG		800	1–20	1–20	1–40	50–75%
Jonava	JA	9,000	9,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Joniskelis	PS			0	0	0	NA
Joniškis	JS		3,500	0	0	0	0
Josvainiai	KE		25,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	50–75%

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Jurbarkas	JU		3,200	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Kaišiadorys	KY		16,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Kalvarija	MA		7,200	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Kamajai	RO		400	0	0	0	0
Kapčiamiestis	LA		1,900	0	0	0	NA
Kaunas (Aleksotas)	KA	18,000	15,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Kaunas (Panemunė, old)	KA		4,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Kaunas (Vilijampolė)	KA	3,000	3,000	20–100	0	20–100	>75%
Kaunas (Vilijampolė, old)	KA		35,000	500–5000	0	500–5,000	>75%
Kaunas (Žaliakalnis)	KA		12,800	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Kėdainiai (Kanapinskis St.)	KE		17,900	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Kėdainiai (Lakstingalos St.)	KE		7,200	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Kelmė	KM		9,800	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Klaipėda	KL	6,300	6,300	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Klykuoliai	AK		5,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Kovarskas	AN		110	0	0	0	NA
Kraziai	KM		9,600	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Krekenava	PN		20,000	100–500	15	100–520	<25%
Kretinga	KR		8,100	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Kriukai	JS		5,900	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Kruonis	KY		3,600	0	0	0	NA
Kudirkos Naumiestis	SA			1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Kuktiskes	UT		12,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Kupiškis (Taikos St.)	KP		12,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Kupiškis (Uzkampio St.)	KP		4,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Kuršenai	SI	13,000	13,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Kvedarna	SL		3,000	0	0	0	NA
Kybartai	VK		400	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Laibiskes	VI		1,350	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Laizuva	MZ		8,700	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Laukuva (Ausros	SL		5,000	100–500	d. 100–	100–1000	50–75%

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Street)					500		
Laukuva (destroyed)	SL		4,600	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Lazdijai	LA		15,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Leckava	MZ		6,250	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Leipalingis	DR		1,440	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Linkmenys	IG		5,700	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Linksmuciai	PK		11,700	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Liskava	VA		2,600	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Liubavas	MA		8,000	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Liudvinavas	MA			1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Luokiai (former market)	TE		2,440	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Luokiai (Zemaites St.)	TE	3,250	3,250	100–500	20–100	100–600	<25%
Lygumai	PK		1,100	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Masiogala	VI		17,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Marijampolė (Sauliu St.)	MA			1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Marijampolė (Vokieciu St.)	MA		5,000	0	0	0	NA
Mažeikiai	MZ		750	15	0	1–20	<25%
Merkine	VA		3,000	0	0	0	NA
Miroslavas	AL		120	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Molėtai	MO	5,000	5,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Mosedis (isla near)	SK		20,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Musninkai	KE		1,120	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Naujamiestis	PN		3,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Nemaksiai	RS	7,000		0	0	0	NA
Nemencine	VI		17,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	50–75%
Nemunaitis	AL		5,200	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Obeliai	RO		15,000	0	0	0	NA
Onuskis	RO	15,000	15,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Paberze	VI		6,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Pabrade	SV		2,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Padubysis	PK		7,500	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Pagulianka	PK		20,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	50–75%
Pakruojis	PK	12,000	12,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Palanga (Jaunimas Hill)	PL		11,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Palanga (Naglis Hill)	PL	4,000	4,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Paelis	RO		14,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Papilė	AK		11,500	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Pasvalys	PS		1,200	0		0	
Pasvintinys	PK		240	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Pikeliai	MZ		10,500	0	0	0	NA
Pilviskiai	VK		14,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Plungė	PU		2,100	1–20	1–20	1–40	50–75%
Prienai	PR		5,000				
Pumpenai	PS		452	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Pusalotas	PS	9,885	9,885	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Radviliškis	RA		200	1–20	1–20	1–40	50–75%
Raguva	PN		3,000	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Ramygala	PN		12,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Raseiniai (Muziejaus St.)	RS		4,700	0	0	0	NA
Raseiniai (Vytauto St.)	RS		4,600	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Ratniciai	DR		2,200	20–100	1–20	20–120	50–75%
Rietavas	RI		4,800	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Rokiškis	RO	100,000	100,000	>5,000	20–100	>5,000	>75%
Rudamina	LA		11,000	100–500	0	100–500	25–50%
Rudiskes	TR		16,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Šakiai	SA		13,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Salakas	ZA		600	0	0	0	NA
Salantai	KR		3,800	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Saukenai	KM		1,900	20–100	1–20	20–120	50–75%
Seda	MZ		3,600	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Seduva	RA		2,415	20–100	1–20	20–120	50–75%
Seirijai	LA		6,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	<25%
Seredzius	JU		3,900	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Seta	KE		18,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Siaulenai	RA	5,000	5,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Šiauliai	SI		42,600	1–20	1–20	1–40	0
Šilalė	SL		7,150	100–500	0	100–500	
Šilutė	SU		2,000	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Siluva	RS		2,800	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Skapiskis	KP		1,800	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Skaudvile	TA		10,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Skuodas	SK	1,300	1,300	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Smalininkai	JU		2,200	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Stakliskes	PR		1,800	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Subacius	KP		1,480	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Sudargas	SA		15,000	500–5,000	100–500	500–5,500	50–75%
Sugintai	SU	300,000	0		0	0	NA
Suvainiskis	RO		6,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Svedasai	AN		1,664	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Sveksna	SU		8,210	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Svencioneliai	SV	43,600	43,600	500–5,000	100–500	500–5,500	50–75%
Švenčionys	SV	15,400	1,000	0	0	0	NA
Tauragė	TA	34,000	34,000	0	0	0	NA
Telšiai	TE		250	1–20	1–20	1–40	0
Trakai	TR	2,100	2,100	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Troskunai	AN		7,000				
Tryskiai	TE		6,300	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Ukmergė	UK			20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Upyna	SL		5,000	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Utena (Siliai Forest)	UT		4,020	20–100	1–20	20–120	>75%
Utena (west)	UT		6,400	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Uzpaliai	UT		10,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Užvenciai	KM		4,350	100–500	100–500	100–520	50–75%
Vabalninkai	BI		10,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Vainutas	SU		4,600	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Valkininkai	VA		3,900	1–20	0	1–20	<25%
Važiogala	KA		23,100				
Varėna	VA		12,000	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Varniai	TE	12,000	500	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Vaskai	PS		1,300	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Vegeriai	AK		2,600	0	0	0	NA
Veiksniai	MZ		1,300	0	0	0	NA
Veisejai	LA		20,000	100–500	0	100–500	50-75%
Veivirzenai	KL			20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Veliuona	JU		1,330	0	0	0	>75%
Vidukle	RS		12,000	500–5,000	20–100	500–5,100	25–50%
Viesintai	AN		11,500	100–500	20–100	100–600	25–50%
Vievis	TR		10,400	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Vilkaviškis	VK		20,000	100–500	1–20	100–520	50–75%
Vilkija	KA		20,000	100–500	0	100–500	NA
Vilnius (Karveliškių)	VI		3,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%

Municipality	District	Cemetery Area (in m ²)		Number of Gravestones			Percent of Stones Damaged
		Pre- WWII	Present	Original Location	Moved	Total	
Vilnius (Šeškinė)	VI	12,000	12,000	100–500	100–500	100–1,000	50–75%
Vilnius (Šnipiškės)	VI	23,000	23,000	100–500	100–500	100–1,000	50–75%
Vilnius (Uzupis)	VI		10,000	500–5000	100–500	500–5,500	50–75%
Virbalis	VK		4,400	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Vistytis (old cemetery 1)	VK		9,200	100–500	1–20	100–520	25–50%
Vistytis (old cemetery 2)	VK		6,800	1–20	1–20	1–40	<25%
Vyžuonos	UT		5,600	20–100	1–20	20–120	50–75%
Ylakiai	SK		11,000	20–100	20–100	20–200	50–75%
Zagare (Pilkapiai)	JS		200	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Zapiskes	KA		81,000	500–5,000	100–500	500–5,500	25–50%
Zarasai (Kauno St.)	ZA		5,300	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Zarasai (peninsula in lake)	ZA		13,800	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Zaslai	KY		15,000	20–100	1–20	20–120	25–50%
Zelva	UK		6,000	100–500	20–100	100–600	50–75%
Zemaiciu Naumiestis	SU	1,500	1,500	20–100	1–20	20–120	<25%
Zidikai	MZ		32,000	500–5000	20–100	500–5100	50–75%
Ziezmariai	KY		2,400	20–100	20–100	20–200	25–50%

Table V: Ownership and Use of Structures within Lithuanian Jewish Cemetery Sites by Municipality

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
Adutiskiai	SV	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Akmenė	AK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Alytus (Medziotoju St.)	AL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Alytus (Smeliu St.)	AL	Municipality	Commercial; storage	Residential; commercial	None
Antalieptės	ZA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery		None
Anykščiai	AN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Ariogala	RS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Aukštadvaris	TR	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Babtai	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Baisiogala	RA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Balbieriskis	PR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Balsiai	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Other	None
Batakių	TA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Biržai	BI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; commercial	None
Butrimony	AL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Cekiskes	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Darbenai	KR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Daugai	AL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Dauglaukis	TA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Deveniskes	SN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Dotnuva	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Druskininkai	DR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Recreational	None
Dukstas	IG	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Forest	None
Dusetas	ZA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Open field	None
Erzvilkas	JU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Gargzdai	KL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Garliava	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Gaure	TA	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	None
Gelvonai	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Girkainis	RS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Grinkiskis	RA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Gruzdžiai	SI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Ignalina	IG	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
Jonava	JA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Joniskelis	PS	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	None
Joniškis	JS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Josvainiai	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Jurbarkas	JU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	A well
Kaišiadorys	KY	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Kalvarija	MA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	Ohel
Kamajai	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kapčiamiestis	LA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Kaunas (Aleksotas)	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	Pre-burial house; ohel
Kaunas (Panemunė, old)	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kaunas (Vilijampolė)	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kaunas (Vilijampolė, old)	KA	Municipality	Commercial	Residential; commercial or industrial	None
Kaunas (Žaliakalnis)	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kėdainiai (Kanapinskis St.)	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kėdainiai (Lakstingalos St.)	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kelmė	KM	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Klaipėda	KL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	Ohel
Klykuoliai	AK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kovarskas	AN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Fields/woods	None
Kražiai	KM	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Krekenava	PN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kretinga	KR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kriukai	JS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Kruonis	KY	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	None
Kudirkos Naumiestis	SA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Kuktiskes	UT	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
Kupiškis (Taikos St.)	KP	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kupiškis (Uzkampio St.)	KP	Municipality	Residential	Residential	None
Kuršenai	SI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Kvedarna	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Kybartai	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Laibiskes	VI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Laizuva	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Laukuva (Ausros St.)	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Laukuva (destroyed)	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Lazdijai	LA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Leckava	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Leipalingis	DR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Linkmenys	IG	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Linksmuciai	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Liskava	VA	Municipality	Waste dumping	Residential	None
Liubavas	MA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Liudvinavas	MA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery and recreational	Residential	
Luokiai (former market)	TE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Luokiai (Zemaites St.)	TE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Lygumai	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Maisiogala	VI	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Marijampolė (Sauliu St.)	MA	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	
Marijampolė (Vokieciu St.)	MA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Park	
Mažeikiai	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Woods	None
Merkine	VA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Miroslavas	AL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Molėtai	MO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Mosedis (island)	SK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Pond	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
near)					
Musninkai	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Cemeteries	None
Naujamiestis	PN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Other	None
Nemaksiai	RS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Nemencine	VI	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Nemunaitis	AL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Obeliai	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Onuskis	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Paberze	VI	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pabrade	SV	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Padubysis	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Pagulianka	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Pakruojis	PK	Municipality	Recreational area	Residential	None
Palanga (Jaunimas Hill)	PL	Municipality	Recreational area	Residential	None
Palanga (Naglis Hill)	PL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pandelis	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Papile	AK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pasvalys	PS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pasvintinys	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Pikeliai	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pilviskiai	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	
Plungė	PU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Prienai	PR	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	None
Pumpenai	PS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Pusalotas	PS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Radviliškis	RA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Raguva	PN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Ramygala	PN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural; residential	None
Raseiniai (Muziejaus St.)	RS	Municipality	Residential	Residential	
Raseiniai (Vytauto St.)	RS	Municipality	Residential	Residential	
Ratnicia	DR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Rietavas	RI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Rokiškis	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Rudamina	LA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Rudiskes	TR	National Jewish	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
		community			
Šakiai	SA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Salakas	ZA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Salantai	KR	Municipality	Agricultural area (pasture)	Residential	None
Saukenai	KM	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Seda	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Seduva	RA	Municipality	Agricultural area (pasture)	Agricultural	None
Seirijai	LA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Seredzius	JU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Seta	KE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Siaulenai	RA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Šiauliai	SI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Šilalė	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	None
Šilutė	SU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Siluva	RS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Skapiskis	KP	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Skaudvile	TA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Skuodas	SK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Smalininkai	JU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Stakliskes	PR	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Subacius	KP	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Sudargas	SA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Sugintai	SU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Suvainiskis	RO	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Svedasai	AN	Municipality	Closed	Agricultural	None
Sveksna	SU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Svencioneliai	SV	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Švenčionys	SV	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Tauragė	TA	Municipality	Residential	Residential	None
Telšiai	TE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Trakai	TR	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Recreational; residential	None
Troskunai	AN	Municipality	Closed	Agricultural	None
Tryskiai	TE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Ukmergė	UK	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	None
Upyna	SL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Utena (Siliniai Forest)	UT	Private individuals	Industrial	Commercial	
Utena (west)	UT	Private individuals	Industrial	Commercial	None
Uzpaliai	UT	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential;	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
				commercial	
Uzvenciai	KM	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Vabalginkai	BI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; commercial	None
Vainutas	SU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Valkininkai	VA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Vandziogala	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Varėna	VA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Varniai	TE	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Vaskai	PS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Vegeriai	AK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Veiksniai	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Veisejai	LA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; commercial	None
Veivirzenai	KL	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Veliuona	JU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Recreational; residential	
Vidukle	RS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Viesintai	AN	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Vievis	TR	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Highway	None
Vilkaviškis	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Vilkija	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Field/woods	None
Virbalis	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	
Vilnius (Karveliškių)	VI	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Municipal cemetery	None
Vilnius (Šeškinė)	VI	National Jewish community	Jewish cemetery	Residential	Pre-burial house
Vilnius (Šnipiškės)	VI	Municipality	Recreational	Residential	None
Vilnius (Uzupis)	VI	Municipality	Industrial and residential	Residential; commercial	None
Vistytis (old cemetery 1)	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	
Vistytis (old cemetery 2)	VK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	
Vyžuonos	UT	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Ylakiai	SK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Zagare (Pilkapių)	JS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None

Municipality	District	Present Owner	Current Use	Adjacent Property Use	Structures
Zagare (Ziuriai village)	JS	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	None
Zapiskes	KA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Commercial	None
Zarasai (Kauno St.)	ZA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Zarasai (peninsula in lake)	ZA	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Zaslai	KY	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential; agricultural	None
Zeimelis	PK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Zelva	UK	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Zemaiciu Naumiestis	SU	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None
Zidikai	MZ	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Agricultural	None
Ziezmariai	KY	Municipality	Jewish cemetery	Residential	None

Holocaust Mass Grave Sites

Akmenė district

1. Šiaudinė Forest near Dilbyčiai village, 8 km from Papile township

Alytus city

1. Vidzgiris Forest, Alytus city outskirts

Alytus district

1. Klydžionys village
2. Klesninkai Forest, 3 km from Simnas township
3. Jewish cemetery in Butrimonys township

Anykščiai district

1. Near the road to Skiemoniai village, 1 km from Anykščiai town
2. Pumpučiai village (on the bank of the Šventoji River)
3. Individual farms in Kavarškas township
4. Old Troškūnai township Jewish cemetery in Smėlynė village
5. Svėdasai township, near the Jewish cemetery
6. Janoniai village

Biržai district

1. Old Jewish cemetery in Biržai town
2. Astravas Forest near Biržai town
3. Skamarakai Forest, 1 km from Naujasis Radviliškis township

Ignalina district

1. Sungardai Forest, 10 km from Salakas township
2. Maksimonys village
3. Dvariškiai Forest
4. On the bank of Ilgis Lake near Ignalina town
5. At Mekšrinis and Pelėdinis Lakes

Jonava district

1. Giraitė Forest, 1.5 km from Jonava town

Joniškis district

1. Žagarė, park in Joniškis town
2. Žagarė, old Jewish cemetery in Žiūriai village
3. Vilkiaušis Forest, 5 km from Joniškis town

Jurbarkas district

1. Jurbarkas Jewish cemetery, Rotuliai village
2. Kalnėnai village, 5 km from Jurbarkas
3. Forest near the Small Gystas River, 2 km from Veliuona township
4. Berancynė Forest, 5 km from Jurbarkas
5. Šilinė Forest, 1 km from Jurbarkas

Kaišiadorys district

1. Strošiūnai Forest, 3 km from Žiežmariai township
2. Vasiljev Ditch, Strošiūnai Forest
3. Gojus Forest, 3 km from Kruonys township
4. Pravėniškės, .5 km from offices of former slave work camp

Kaunas city

1. Fourth Fort
2. Seventh Fort
3. Ninth Fort
4. Vytautas Ave., in the yard of the former ‘Lietūkis’ Garage
5. Vilijampolė (monument in the Vilijampolė Jewish cemetery)
6. Kaunas Ghetto in Vilijampolė (monument on Minkovskis Str.)
7. Ghetto hospital on Goštautas St.
8. Petrašiūnai

Kaunas district

1. Babtai Forest, 2 km from Babtai village on the bank of the Nevėžis River
2. Barekas Forest, 1 km from Vandžiogala township
3. Pakarklė Forest near Jačiakiai village, 2 km from Vilkija township
4. Dievogala village, 1 km from Zapyškis township
5. West part of Zapyškis township
6. Rinkūnai village, 1 km from Garliava township, on the bank of Jesia River
7. Jagminiškiai village (remains were transferred to Pakarklė Forest near Jaučiakiai village)

Kėdainiai district

1. Near airport in Kėdainiai town, on the bank of Smilga River
2. Jubiliejs St. in Kėdainiai town
3. Peštinukai village, 1.5 km from Krakės township

Kelmė district

1. 2 km from Kelmė town
2. Kurpė forest, 7 km from Kražės township
3. Medžiokalnis, 1 km from Kražiai township
4. Tytuvėnai Forest, 1 km from Tytuvėnai township
5. Pašvilė Forest, 3 km from Užventis township
6. Zekeliškiai village
7. Forest at the 6th kilometer of Šaukėnai-Šiauliai Road

Klaipėda city

1. Jewish cemetery in Klaipėda city

Klaipėda district

1. Klaipėda St., Gargždai town
2. Vežaitinė Forest (two sites)
3. Trepkalsnis village

Kretinga district

1. Jewish cemetery in Kretinga
2. Pamiškė locality, 100 meters from Darbénai township
3. Baltas Kalnas Forest, 1 km, and separately, 2.5 km from Darbénai
4. Jewish cemetery in Salantai township
5. Kviečiai Forest
6. Top of Alka Hill, 1 km from Dimitravas village
7. Šalynas village

Kupiškis district

1. Jewish cemetery in Kupiškis town
2. Freethinkers' Cemetery in Kupiškis
3. Ilčiūnai Forest, 3 km from Subačius village

Lazdijai district

1. Near Catholic cemetery in Leipalingis township
2. Baranciškai Forest, 3 km from Seirijai township, near Sagava Lake
3. Katkiškės village, 1 km from Lazdijai township

Marijampolė city

1. Near barracks in Marijampolė city

Marijampolė district

1. Rūdžiai Forest, 5 km from Marijampolė
2. Šunskai Forest, on the road to Šunskai

Mažeikiai district

1. Jewish cemetery in Mažeikiai town
2. Jewish cemetery in Seda township

Molėtai district

1. Outskirts of Molėtai town, near road to Vilnius
2. Jewish cemetery in Joniškis township
3. Bank of Arinas Lake in Joniškis
4. Lakaja Forest (three sites)
5. Kamarauciznos Forest, 2 km from Giedraičiai township (remains were transferred to Jewish cemetery in Vilnius)

Pakruojis district

1. Morkakalnis Forest, 3 km from Pakruojis town
2. Dvariukai Forest, 4 km from Linkuva township
3. Veseliškiai Forest near Veseliškiai village, 5 km from Linkuva township
4. Forest near Vileišiai village, 2 km from Žeimelis township
5. Juknaičiai Forest, 4 km from Lygumai township

Palanga town

1. Near Birutė Hill, on a seashore
2. Kunigiškiai Forest, 4 km from Palanga

Panevėžys district

1. Pajuostė Forest, 8 km from Panevėžys city
2. Žalioji Forest, 13 km from Panevėžys
3. On the bank of Small Ženéperša River, 1 km from Krekenava township

Pasvalys district

2. Žadeikiai Forest (two sites), 4.5 km from Pasvalys town
3. Kriaušiškiai Forest, near Vaškai township
4. Šedeikonys Forest, near Pušalotas township
5. Grūžiai Forest, near Vaškai township

Plungė district

1. Kaušénai village, 4 km from Plungė town
2. Forest near Milošaičiai village, 6 km from Plungė
3. Lumalenkai village, 3 km from Plateliai township
4. The foot of Bokštakalnis Hill, 0.5 km from Plateliai township
5. Purvaičiai village
6. Forest near Alsėdžiai township
7. Šateikiai Forest, 3 km from Šateikiai township
8. Vieštovėnai village, on a Auka Hill, 13 km from Plungė
9. Jovaišiškė village, 2 km from Plungė

Prienai district

1. North part of Prienai town
2. Strazdiškiai village near Jieznas township

Radviliškis district

1. Radviliškis Forest, 1 km from Radviliškis town
2. Liaudiškiai Forest (two sites), 10 km from Šeduva township
3. Forest near Pakuteniai village (two sites), 5 km from Šeduva township

Raseiniai district

1. The southern valley of Dubysa River, 2 km from Ariogala township
2. Kurpiškiai village near Girkalnis township
3. 1.5 km from Nemakščiai township
4. Near the train station of Viduklė township
5. Jewish cemetery in Viduklė township
6. Gravel pit in Ribukai village, 1 km from Lyduvėnai township
7. Kalnujai Hill, 2 km from Kalnujai village
8. Near Ariogala township

Rokiškis district

1. Antanoškė village, 5 km from Obeliai township
2. Velniaduobė Forest, 5 km from Rokiškis town

Skuodas district

1. Near the former Šauliai (Shot) Association Hall in Skuodas town
2. Gravel pit in Kulai village, 1 km from Lyduvėnai township
3. Jewish cemetery in Ylakiai township

Šakiai district

1. Baltrušiai village, 5 km from Pilviškis town
2. Jewish cemetery in Kudirkos Naumiestis town
3. 2 km from Šiaudinės village, on the way to Sudargas township
4. Edge of Baltiškės Forest, 1.5 km from Šakiai town
5. Near Pervazninkai village

Šalčininkai district

1. Near Catholic cemetery in Eišiškės township
2. Gornostojiškė village, near Eišiškės township
3. Forest near Gojus village, 2 km from Jašiūnai township

Šiauliai district

1. At Jewish cemetery, 1 km from Gruzdžiai township
2. The foot of Bubiai Hill, 5 km from Kartuvėnai township
3. Kužiai Forest, 15 km from Šiauliai city
4. Gubernija Forest, .5 km from Gruzdžiai Road
5. Padarbiai Forest, 3.5 km from Kuršėnai township
6. Ilgoji Lava village

Šilalė district

1. Jewish cemetery in Šilalė town
2. Tūbiniai Forest near Tūbiniai village (two sites)
3. Jewish cemetery in Upyna township

Šilutė district

1. Šiaudvyčiai Ravine, 3 km from Žemaičių Naumiestis township
2. Inkakliai village not far from Švėkšna township
3. Dargiškiai village not far from Vainutas township

Švenčionys district

1. Former firing ground in Švenčionėliai township near Žeimena River
2. 1 km from Švenčionėliai Center, at the road to Švenčionys town
3. Near Cirkliškiai village
4. Dvariškiai village near Kaltinėnai township (three sites)
5. Didialovkos Forest not far from Pabradė township

Tauragė district

1. Antšunija village, 6 km from Tauragė town
2. Visbutai village, 1 km from Tauragė
3. Gryblaukis village, 22 km from Tauragė
4. Pužai Forest, 4 km from Skaudvilė township

Telšiai district

1. Šiliškiai village, 3 km from Gadunavas township
2. Taučiai village, 1 km from Gadunavas township
3. Forest 2 km from Viešvėnai village
4. Geruliai township, 10 km from Telšiai town
5. Forest near Geruliai township

6. Rainai Forest, 5 km from Telšiai
7. Workshop in Rainiai village
8. Gudiškiai village 1 km from Luokė township (three sites)
9. Žarėnai township
10. Tryškiai township, near Small Virvytė River

Trakai district

1. Varnikiai village, 3 km from Trakai near lake
2. Edge of forest near Semeliškės township

Ukmergė district

1. Pivonija Forest, 4 km from Ukmergė town
2. Jewish cemetery in Želva
3. Forest 1 km from Siesikai village (remains were transferred to Pivonijos forest)

Utena district

1. Rašė Forest, 2 km from Utena

Varėna district

1. Near Jewish cemetery in Merkinė (two sites)
2. Marcinkonys Forest, between Kastinis Lake and train station
3. Forest 1.5 km from Varėna

Vilkaviškis district

1. Fields near Virbalis township
2. Old ravine, 2 km from Kybartai
3. Execution site, Vilkaviškis town
4. Paražiūnai Forest, 4 km from Kudirkos Naumiestis town
5. On Ilgasis Hill near Vištyčio Laukas village
6. Klausučiai country-district

Vilnius city

1. Paneriai, 10 km from Vilnius city
2. Subačiaus St.

Vilnius district

1. Buzuraistis village
2. Nemenčinė Forest, 3 km from Nemenčinė township
3. Nemieželė village
4. Naujaneriai village
5. Velučioniai Forest, Grigaičiai country-district
6. Olka Forest, Paberžė country-district

Zarasai district

1. Krakynė Forest, Degučiai country-district

APPENDIX I: CONTACT ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

Jewish Community Offices and Representatives

The Jewish Community of Lithuania

Pylimo st. 4

01117 Vilnius, Lithuania

Tel.: +370 5 2613 003

Fax: +370 5 2127 915

E-mail: info@lzb.lt

Website: <http://www.litjews.org>

Chair: Faina Kukliansky

Tel.: (8 5) 2613 003; 8650 76949

E-mail: fainakukliansky@takas.lt

Chabad Lubavich of Lithuania

Director: Rabbi Sholom B. Krinsky

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ARP-3 Box 336 2300 Vilnius, Lithuania

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Regional Jewish Communities

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Druskininkai, Lithuania

Tel.: +370 313 54 590

Kaunas

Chair: Gertsas Zhakas

Address: Ožeškienės st. 13

LT-44254 Kaunas

Tel.: 8 686 54585

E-mail: kzb@pub.vdu.lt

Klaipeda

Chair: Feliks Pozemskij,

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Panevėžys

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Address: Ramygalos st. 18
Panevėžys, Lithuania
Tel.: 8 611 20882
E-mail: genakofman@yahoo.com
Website: www.jewishpanevezys.lt

Museums and Other Cultural Institutions

**Valstybinis Vinaiaus Gaono Zydų Muziejus
(Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum)**
Vilnius Gaon Jewish State Museum
Naugarduko st. 10/2, LT-01309, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 231 2357
Fax +370 5 231 2358
E-mail muziejus@jmuseum.lt
Website: <http://www.jmuseum.lt/index.aspx>

Tolerance Center (Branch of The Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum)
Naugarduko st. 10/2, LT-01309, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 212 0112
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E-mail: muziejus@jmuseum.lt
tolerancijos.centras@gmail.com

The Green House (Holocaust Exhibit)
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Tel.: +370 5 262 0730
Fax: +370 5 212 7083
E-mail: jewishmuseum@jmuseum.lt

Paneriai Memorial Museum (Branch of Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum)
Agrastų st. 15, LT-02243, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 680 81 278; 662 89 575
E-mail: zigmas.vitkus@outlook.com

Vilnius Yiddish Institute
Vilnius University, History Faculty
Universiteto 7
Vilnius 01513, Lithuania
Tel.: +370 5 268 7187
Fax: +370 5 268 7186
E-mail: info@judaicvilnius.com
Web site: www.judaicvilnius.com

**Museum of Zhak Lipshits/Jacques Lipchitz
(Branch of Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum):**
Note: Museum is currently closed for renovation
Sv. Jokubo st. 17, LT-66118, Druskininkai
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E-mail: markas.zingeris@jmuseum.lt

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